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SECURITY INFORMATION

WEIDENACK, (fmu)  
Obt, Suspected CIA Activities  
Vienna

10 June 1953  
HO-02809  
V-34812

On 23 March 1953, an investigation was initiated on SUBJECT to determine his source of information, associates and activities, as reflected in the Intercept L/T 28509, dated 6 March 1953. To date the following information has been obtained:

On 19 March 1953, Informant 1801 submitted the following information to this Office:

Several days ago the wife of the exiled Czech politician, Dr. Vladimír Pekelský, (Federalist), came to Vienna from Munich, Germany. Mrs. Pekelský held meetings with Mr. Kiliánovics and Engineer Bodinger, the editor of the Volkstaatszeitung (ethnical German newspaper). The latter arranged a meeting between Source and Mrs. Pekelský.

Mrs. Pekelský came to Vienna on behalf of her husband, with whom she works. Mr. Pekelský's permanent residence is in Munich, and he is concerned with the unification of large groups of Czechs in exile. Dr. Pekelský was successful in bringing about a close relationship with the General Prokofé group. He is in constant contact with (fmu) Dürbholz, a Czech politician who lives in Munich. Mr. Pekelský did not discuss his political plans with his wife; however, she gave assurance that her husband would come to Vienna for a few days next week and it is likely that he would talk with Source and give him further details.

Mrs. Pekelský's mission was to find people who have connections both in the GDR and in Munich. Her husband is in need of all types of information from the GDR, which must be current. It is preferred that this be in origin of some sort, which can verify information from the GDR, because it is expected to extend beyond the border into the GDR. Above all, it is necessary for Dr. Pekelský to have a very trustworthy person in Vienna. The news would be compiled by this person and reliably transmitted to Mr. Pekelský. Mrs. Pekelský said that her husband has had connections with Dr. Kiliánovics for a long time, but has, nevertheless, no real trust in him. Kiliánovics is known to be a supplier of intelligence information, does the invents and fabricates information and sells it for as much as he possibly can. Mrs. Pekelský doubts, however, that Dr. Kiliánovics works for an Eastern intelligence service. Her direct question to Source was, could she possibly find someone in Vienna who would be suitable for this job. It was agreed that there are members of the circle of exiled Czechs in Vienna, who are engaged in the dissemination of intelligence information, who are suspected of working for both sides. A complete trust in a person is very difficult, if not impossible, to grants, mostly young people who work as border crossers, are mainly in the service of one of the Western powers. If they are working for themselves, they engage in guiding refugees across the border, since this is more profitable than intelligence activity and is possibly less dangerous. For these reasons, it would be difficult

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MILITARY (RNU)  
CIC, Suspected CIC Activities  
Vienna

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MO-02849  
V-36028

for Mr. Pekelsky to find a suitable person in Vienna, if he wants to be completely safe.

Mrs. Pekelsky complained that the people who are used by CIC as border crossers and couriers are poorly controlled and obtain information which could be damaging if it were betrayed. Mrs. Pekelsky gave one example: Karel Cerny, who lived in Innsbruck, Austria, about two years ago, and who now calls himself Steinhardt. He is working for CIC, Linz, as an interrogator and is an agent for the UK state police (StB). Karel Cerny, alias Steinhardt, allegedly warned a Professor (fa.) Cerny, in Innsbruck, of his impending arrest, so that Cerny was able to escape. (Cerny was a Czech agent). Cerny also brought the written material which Cerny left behind in Innsbruck to Linz, crossed the bridge into Urftshir and gave the material to an Eastern intelligence agency. Later Cerny emigrated to Australia, but returned in a few months to Austria and, as previously mentioned, works for CIC, Linz. (B-8)

On 21 April 1968, Informant 1601 submitted the following information to this Office:

The prominent Czech leader of immigrants (federalists), Vladimír Pekelsky, was in Vienna during the beginning of the week of 12 April 1968, accompanied by his wife. On 14 April 1968, he went to Innsbruck, Austria, and returned to Vienna on 19 April. His wife remained in Vienna during his short absence. The couple lived, unregistered, at Vienna VIII (American), Josefstadtstrasse 72/4, with (RNU) Bodenauer, who is known as a leader of ethnic Germans in Vienna. Pekelsky's permanent address is Raulandstrasse 55, Munich 26, Germany, and his telephone number is 1 25 48. He is the editor of the Czech immigrant newspaper, "Sohala". The couple crossed the demarcation line with the aid of identity cards made out to Austrian citizens, which they allegedly possessed in Linz, Austria. The identity card bears the round seal of the Linz police headquarters, number 77. The identification card for Mrs. Pekelsky was made out to a Margarete Balcer and contained a picture of Mrs. Pekelsky. It is not known in what time the card for Mr. Pekelsky was made out. Both crossed the demarcation line without difficulty. They left Vienna in the direction of Munich on 20 April 1968. The reason for Pekelsky's visit to Vienna was to contact Czech immigrants and to make preparations for a conference which is to take place in Munich in June 1968. It was for this purpose that Pekelsky contacted Dr. Ilimovic, who is to be the Austrian delegate at this conference. Pekelsky promised some a condensation of the results of the conference. In two weeks he is to furnish a work sheet indicating the present situation of many Czech and Slovakian groups in exile in Europe, with special consideration given to Austria and West Germany. Pekelsky was especially interested in the

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BAUDENBACH (FNU)  
City, suspected CIA Activities  
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HO-01050  
V-342w2

Czech minority group in Vienna, and asked if this minority would aid the immigrants, especially the Federates. After source gave Pekelsky an explanation of the Czech school situation in Vienna, and also the dependence of the "Amenay" school association upon the money received from the CIA to maintain its school work, Pekelsky hinted in his reply that support for the Czech schools in Vienna could be obtained from the Americans. Thereby, the heavy burden would be taken off the non-Communist teaching staff. Pekelsky especially mentioned the fact that the connections which now remain with the CIA have almost been completely dissolved because of the difficulty in crossing the border. Therefore, less and less information from the CIA will be received. Often it has been discovered that information which is allegedly first class consists, in reality, of spurious reports. The fabrication of reports has reached such proportions in Munich that people are taking a business of it. Pekelsky's exponents in Vienna are Mr. Klimovic and his assistants, Havlicek and Mrs. Kubik. Mr. Alimovic's work consists mainly of the distribution of the newspaper "Bohemia". Pekelsky said Klimovic "lost face". Pekelsky does not believe that Klimovic is a Czech agent because he exposed himself too much in his earlier activities. Pekelsky believes that Klimovic's primary interest is in making money. The allegedly kidnapped George Zahradnický alias Schleiss, is known to Pekelsky as a Czech agent. Pekelsky impresses one as being a confused political theorist who is hardly influential enough to control a great number of people. His wife seems to be more energetic. Source is maintaining further connections with Pekelsky.

On 22 April 1953, informant 1801 submitted the following information to this Office:

During February and March 1953, the following article, an interview with Vladimir Pekelsky, the chairman of the Czech Democratic Federates, appeared in the "Bohemia", a Czech Democratic Federate's newspaper in Munich.

Question: Now do you judge February 1948?

Answer: The 28th of February was in no case a day of heroic defense of the so-called political representation, in the view of Communist aggression, but of cowardly resignation before the evil. An exception is the students. All political and state functionaries are at fault for February 1948, disregarding their party membership and orientation. One reason why these people fade out of public life is that under their leadership we could still detect a few "state acts" similar to that of February 1948.

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PHILIPPEK (Pmn)  
CIA; Suspected CIA Activities  
Vienna

10 June 1968  
EJ-DZLJ9  
V-34-682

Questions: How do you regard the collaboration between those democratic groups which are outside of the AGG (initials of the Czech government in exile in the USA, under Zdenek Jeník)?

Answers: The unification of all positive power for the purpose of a new political representation in exile is highly necessary. At least for reasons of the Renaissance of the name of the Czechs in this world. I have the impression that changes in the leadership, be it in the state or emigration, are healthy if they are constructive. This will be especially applicable where the political functionaries are at the helm for quite some time — uncomfortable, intellectually exhausted, sterile, and very often corrupt. The necessity of such a change was shown by the American people, too, when they elected the opposition party candidate. The supposition for the collaboration by those groups, which are not in the AGG, is good will and pure partnership. On these grounds, a new representation can be created, with new people who are not at fault in today's tragedy in the CG, and who have the ability to dominate all sectors of the political life in the emigration. Thereby, a basis for free development of our people after the defeat of Communism would be created.

Questions: Is the Federalist in the Czech people acute?

Answers: I believe that our people do support the movement for a European federation. I am convinced that a Danube or a Middle European Federation would be a basis for the further development of a European Federation. National, racial, religious, and social tolerance is a proposition for it. Today one can already note a departure from the exaggerated nationalism, which I regard as a certain inferior complex. It is this departure which brings people close together; people who are to live as equal partners in the federation. The necessity of solving the social problems also forces the creation of a federation, because it is much easier for a large economic body to offer a higher standard of living, than a small state.

Questions: How do you envision your relationship to the Slovaks?

Answers: It is my greatest wish that the relations with the Slovaks be the best, and that the cooperation in exile be very close and intimate. Unfortunately, one cannot say that the understanding today, between the Czechs and Slovaks, either in exile or according to reports received

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WEINGAHR (Fm)  
CIO; Suspected CIO Activities  
Vienna

10 June 1953  
HU-2808  
V-3608

from home, is very good. Many Czechs still do not understand that the Slovaks are people like us, and that they have the right to decide their future political and national life. This is the holy right of everyone, and we, as democrats and humanists, cannot deprive them of this right. However, we can avoid future unfriendly relations which may exist between the countries of the Czechs and Slovaks. It is better to have a good neighbor than a bad tenant. It is also justly so that the Slovaks in the federation have as many rights as we, to be an independent unit.

**Questions:** How about the cooperation with the Sudeten Germans?

**Answers:** While in exile I have been trying for cooperation between the Czechs and Sudeten Germans since the beginning of 1947. I cannot state that I have always received a positive reaction from the Sudeten Germans. It is necessary under all circumstances that not only the Czechs, but also the Sudeten Germans -- or as some say, the Germans of the Bohemian countries, must overcome the exaggerated nationalities and the reminiscences. The situation must be judged from the realistic point of view. Close cooperation with the Sudeten Germans would not only be an advantage toward our common goal, but would also be documentation of our European outlook. Attempts and preparations were taken, in this respect, but mostly only platonically. Here I want to refer to my interview in the newspaper, "Volksblatt", dated 20 December 1947, where I declare that the same way that the Munich Agreement lost its "raison d'être" (justification for existence) after Hitler's defeat, the Potsdam agreement will lose its "raison d'être", after the defeat of Communism. The direction of today's American policy confirms this. We are the ones who first supported the Sudeten Germans in their own country, and their right for their own leadership and national existence. This is surely a basis for the best relations. (B-3)

During the period 27 March 1953 to 5 June 1953, the files of the following Austrian agencies were checked concerning SUBJECT and personalities mentioned in CCC Intercept L/F 28808, dated 6 March 1953, with negative results:

Vienna Central Police Registry  
Austrian State Police  
Austria's Penal Registry  
Austrian Alien Registry

HEDAP Central Registry  
Vienna Vice and Prostitute Squad  
Austrian Health Office  
Austrian Ministry of Interior (C-8)

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REF ID: A65000 (fmu)  
CIC; Suspected SIS Activities  
Vienna

10 June 1953  
SD-32469  
V-36728

On 22 May 1953, the British Field Security Office in Graz, Austria, made a check of the address of K. A. Strelmer, presumably the originator of the referenced CWI intercept, and revealed that at Leopoldstrasse 62, Graz, Austria, there are no private residences, but that the Grenzhoer Court is situated there. Attempts to identify SIS/IS/IS and his alleged associates met with negative results. (S-3)

The files of this Sub-Detachment were checked on 8 June 1953 and revealed the following information:

AR/V-20228, dated 6 May 1950, Operation Bargain/Episode, has witnessed statement by Uta Soeser on Anton Aubesch in which Uta Soeser stated that at one time Anton Aubesch told Soeser that Aubesch, a Czech agent and a (fmu) Soedinger, who represents the ethnic Germans in Vienna, held a meeting in the Soviet sector of Vienna. Aubesch also remarked that had Soedinger been alone, Soeser would have had him arrested by the Soviets, because they are very much interested in him. (F-8)

V-MOIC, dated 17 October 1946, Subjects "Thaler, Mr. Fritz, Vienna I, Franz Josefaki 66", mentions that one (fmu) "avileck" endorsed and countersigned a certificate indicating that Mr. Fritz Thaler was active in turning over the city of Vienna to the Soviets in 1945. (F-8)

The files contain numerous reports on various Nazis, most of whom are in some way connected with the SS, either in Vienna or in the GAK.

TWA #291010, dated 21 January 1953, indicates that one Karel Steinhardt, a refugee from the CSK, was screened and evacuated by air to US zone, Austria (Linz), on 21 January 1953. (S-3)

Refugee Transmittal Report, C-CG-62, dated 24 December 1952, contains biographical data on one Karel Steinhardt, born 18 March 1916 in Brno, CSK. (F-8)

Agent's Notes: It is strongly possible that the above-mentioned Steinhardt and the one mentioned in the early part of this report, Mrs. Krs. Petolny's statement to Bureau 1901, in which she states that Karel Cvrk aka Steinhardt is now working for GIC, Linz, are one and the same person.

AR/V-26734, dated 9 October 1951, Subjects "Jrouz, Bohumil Dr., suspected OSS Agent", mentions one Mr. Alimovic as the representative of the Frakola Group (a group of Czechs in exile in England). (F-8)

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WEIDENBACH (fm)  
CIS, Suspected CIS Activities  
Vienna

10 June 1953  
20-028d9  
V-34648

The files contain many reports, Re: Operation Bargain/Ipsilon, in which one Dr. Klinovic is mentioned as a smuggler of refugees across the GDR-Austria border, a fabricator of intelligence information, and allegedly having contact with CIS activities.

AK S-9460, dated 26 January 1951, Subjects "Svetobor (Sebora) Vlava, Intelligence Operative", mentions that Vladimir Pekelsky and Karl Kraus, both Czech refugees who tried to contact the Czech resistance group under General Frushka, contacted the CIS in Bad Reichenhall, Germany, for assistance. (V-6)

AK S-16036, dated 8 October 1952, Subjects "Vltava, Jan", Re: Operation Bargain/Ipsilon, indicates that during an interview with Vltava, by one Jarek, in the CIS, Jaroslav asked Vltava if he contacted one Pekelsky. Vltava answered that he did not contact Pekelsky because Pekelsky was not in good standing with the Prohaska Group which Vltava wanted to penetrate. (V-6)

Agent's Notes: Further reference is made to S-14846, dated 17 September 1952, Subjects "Pekelsky's Activities", a copy of which is set in the files of this Sub-Detachment.

CIS-12-0166, dated 8 January 1953, Subjects "List of Informants Dropped by Intelligence Agencies in US Zone of Germany and Austria", lists one Maria Theresa Pekelsky nee Blaschkevitsch, aka Bertram, aka Blaschkevitsch, who was dropped as an informant on 31 May 1952, for security reasons. (V-2)

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